

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6955 號五十五年九十六第

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 23RD, 1890.

二月三日 壓港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

APRIL 1.
March 21, ADAMSON, British str., 1,622,
Wilding Liverpool, 1st February, Port
Said 15th, Calcutta 3rd March, Penang
10th, and Singapore 15th, General
Burke & Son, Agents.

March 21, GLENLEAN, British str., 1,450,
Gordon, Chinkiang, Rice—JADIN,
MARTINS & Co.

March 22, HUAI-YUN, Chinese steamer, 724,
Wilson, Shanghai 13th March; General
C. M. S. N. Co.

March 22, VICTORY, British ship, 255, Whiting
from Whampoa; General—Ed. Schenck
Hass & Co.

CINARANS.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,
March 22nd.

Janet, British 3-m. schooner, for Tientsin;
Yelking, British steamer, for Swatow;
Hesperia, German steamer, for Saigon;
Carl, German brig, for Nanchang;

Kingshoo, British steamer, for Hoilow,
Hainan Island, Amur, bark, for New York;

Nanay, British steamer, for East Coast;

City of Peking, American str., for Yokohama

and San Francisco.

Emoy, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

March 21, GENEVA, British steamer, for
Whampoa.

March 22, SHEDRAKE, British gunboat, for
Foochow.

March 22, CYBA, British bark, for Tientsin.

March 22, YOUTUNG, Brit. str., for Swatow.

March 22, CITY OF PEKING, American str.,
for Yokohama and Francisco.

March 22, HWAI-LUN, Chinese steamer, for
Canton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Agamemnon, str., from Liverpool.—Rev.
W. Jennings and Mrs. Jennings from Liverpool
for Hongkong. From Singapo—Dr. Wherry
and 320 Chinese. From Funchow for Shanghai.
—Mr. J. McEwen.

Per Hui-yuen, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. S.
Mackay, English, steward.

Per Concorde, str., for Foochow.—From
Hampshire, Mr. Russell. From Southampton—Mr.
and Mrs. Clark and children, Messrs. H. H.
Joseph, Sow Wing Hui, and Kow Pin.

Per Melnea, str., for Yokohama.—From
Southampton—Miss Leslie. From Bristol—
Mr. Fraser.

DEPARTED.

Per Yutung, str., for Amoy.—190 Chinese.

Per 320 Chinese, for Foochow.

Per Hespere, str., for Canton.—80 Chinese.

Per King-choo, str., for Hoilow.—19 Chinese.

Per City of Peking, str., for Yokohama.

Europeans and 515 Chinese.

Per Nanay, str., for East Coast.—2 Euro-
peans and 300 Chinese.

Per Emoy, str., for Amoy.—180 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The China steamship Hui-hsun reports left
Shanghai on 19th March. Met the German
steamship Chiao at Steep Island at 2 p.m. same
day. Had strong N.W. wind to Turnabout; from
thence to moderate N.E. winds and fair
weather. Arrived in Hongkong at 11 a.m. on
the 22nd.

The British steamship Agamemnon reports left
Liverpool on 1st February. Port Said on the
15th, Colombo on 3rd March, Penang on the
10th, and Singapore on the 15th, and had light
monsoon and fine weather to the Paracels; from
thence strong monsoon and much cloudy, windy
weather with a very heavy sea to port.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

March—Arrivals.

18. Apollo, British str., from Tientsin.

18. Hibernian, French brig, from Nagasaki.

18. Pakin, British steamer, from Hankow.

18. Chili, British bark, from Antwerp.

18. Kiang-pian, Chinese str., from Hankow.

18. El Dorado, British steamer, from Tientsin.

18. Hsing-chuan, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

18. Hawking, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

18. Sin Nanping, British str., from Nagasaki.

18. Hayung, British steamer, from Hankow.

18. Ming-yung, Chinese str., from Hankow.

18. Kien-fu, Chinese str., from Hankow.

18. Fu-hu, British steamer, from Hankow.

18. Kiang-pian, Chinese str., from Hankow.

18. Batavia, British bark, for Nagasaki.

18. Kiang-pian, Chinese str., for Hankow.

18. Satsuma, British bark, for Nagasaki.

18. Newchow, British steamer, for Tientsin.

18. Sin Nanping, British steamer, for Chefoo.

18. Wenchow, British steamer, for Tientsin.

18. Hulig, British bark, for Foochow.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

March—Arrivals.

2. Padarin, British steamer, from Hongkong.

2. Tokio Maru, Japan str., from Shanghai.

2. Craiglands, British str., for Shanghai.

2. N. Mondini, British bark, from Shanghai.

2. Falm, British brig, from Shanghai.

2. Kiang-pian, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

2. Alex. Newton, British str., from Shanghai.

2. Juniper, British bark, from Shanghai.

2. Sunda, British steamer, for Yokohama.

2. Sunda, British steamer, from Hongkong.

2. Takanaga Maru, Japan str., for Shanghai.

2. Hornet, British gunboat, for Hongkong.

2. Geopie Gien, British bark, for Swatow.

2. D. C. Conroy, R.M.A., for Shanghai.

2. Ching-tang, British bark, for Nagasaki.

2. Kiang-pian, British steamer, for Tientsin.

2. Falm, British brig, for Shanghai.

2. Kiang-pian, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

2. D. Scott, British bark, for Nagasaki.

2. Craiglands, British str., for Shanghai.

2. Geopie Gien, Japanese str., for Shanghai.

2. Clifton, British bark, for Tientsin.

2. Pelham, British brig, for Shanghai.

2. Takanaga Maru, Japan str., for Shanghai.

2. Sunda, British steamer, for Yokohama.

MALAYA SHIPPING.

March—Arrivals.

1. Parasas, German bark, from Hongkong.

1. Clan Ferguson, Brit. str., from Shanghai.

1. Trian, American bark, from Yokohama.

1. Vigilant, British bark, from Singapore.

1. Princes, British ship, for London.

1. Cyrene, British bark, for London.

1. Clan Ferguson, Brit. str., for New York.

1. Hongkong German bark, for London.

1. Diamant, British steamer, for Hongkong.

1. Twilight, American bark, for Hongkong.

1. Vigilant, British bark, for New York.

1. Princes, British ship, for London.

1. Cyrene, British bark, for London.

1. Hongkong German bark, for New York.

1. Hindoo, German bark, for London.

1. Esmeralda, British str., for Hongkong.

1. Titan, American bark, for New York.

1. Esmeralda, British str., for Hongkong.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

Note.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCHANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON, AND
CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

The following RATES of INTEREST are
ALLOWED on FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 12 Months, 5 1/2% PER ANNUM.

For 6 Months, 4 1/2% PER ANNUM.

For 3 Months, 2 1/2% PER ANNUUM.

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1890.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act
of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

UNSUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,600,000.

Paid-up CAPITAL 2,455,250.

RESERVE FUND 220,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON, ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at
the rate of 2 per cent. on the daily
balance; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according
to arrangement—the maximum rate being 6 per
cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1890.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

REOPENED 30th April, 1862.

Recognized by the International Convention of
30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP 23,000,000.

RESERVE FUND 230,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, RUE BAGETTE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG,
LIVERPOOL, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES,
SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing
between the Undersigned, under the
style of NEWMAN, GITTINS & CO., terminated by
mutual consent on the 31st December, 1879.

All accounts will be adjusted by NEWMAN &
CO.

WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTINS.

Foochow, 1st January, 1890.

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV HARLING has been autho-
rized to SIGN our Firm here and at
Shanghai from this date.

EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & CO.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1890.

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV HARLING has been autho-
rized to SIGN our Firm here and at

NOW ON SALE
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
For 1886.
With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY".

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China
or Japan, is now in the
EIGHTEENTH YEAR.
It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHEN-
TIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render
THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a
Directory and as a Work of Reference on Com-
mercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, leading to
render the Work still more valuable for refer-
ence. The descriptions of each Port have
been carefully revised, and the trade statistics
brought down to the latest date obtainable.

The Work is embellished with the following
Plans and Maps:—Chromolithograph Plans of
VICTORIA, Hongkong, of CANTON, the FO-
REIGN SETTLEMENTS at SHANGHAI; a
Chromolithograph Plate of the CODE OF
SIGNALS in use at VICTORIA-PEAK; and
Maps of the COAST of CHINA and HONG-
KONG.

It contains a DESCRIPTION of and
DIRECTORY for HONGKONG, MACAO, PAK-
HOI, HOIHOI, WHAMPONG, CANTON, SWATOW,
AMOY, TAKAO, TAIWAN, TAMSU, KE-
LYUNG, FOOCHOW, WENHUA, HANKOW,
HAIK, CHINKING, KIUKIANG, WUHUA, HANKOW,
ICHANG, CHEFOO, TAKU, TIEN-Tsin, NEW
CHIANG, PEKING, NAGASAKI (HOKKA),
OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NIIGATA, MANILA,
ILIGO, CEBU, SALOON, CAMBODIA,
HAIPHONG, HAIFU, BANGKOK, and SINGA-
PORE, as well as condensed accounts of China,
Japan, the Philippines, and the Ports of An-
nam.

"The Chronicle and Directory for China,
Japan, and the Philippines" is published in
Two Form—Complete at \$3; or with the Lists
of Residencies, Post Descriptions and Directories,
Plan of Victoria, and Code of Signals, at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, where it is published, or to the
following Agents:—

MACAO.—Messrs. A. de Melo & Co.,
SWATOW.—Messrs. Campbell & Co.,
AMOY.—Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.,
FORMOSA.—Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.,
FOOCHEE.—Messrs. Hooper & Walsh, S'ghai,
NINOSHIMA.—Messrs. Hall & Hall,
SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh,
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS.—Messrs. Hall & Hall,
RIVER PORTS.—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai,
NAGASAKI.—The C. and J. Trading Co.,
YOKOHAMA.—Japan Guestel Office,
MANILA.—Messrs. Villa & Loysaga & Co.,
SATSUMA.—Messrs. E. W. Houserman, and
E. P. Separa as a jury, on the body of a Chi-
nese female adult, named Lin Ahong, who died
from opium poisoning.—A verdict of suicide
in an unsound state of mind was returned.

We would remind our readers that Madame
Daurian's French Opera Company will
give a series of performances at the Theatre
Royal, Drury Lane, this evening, when they will
present Leopoldine's popular opera comique "Grosje-
Grosje." Madame Daurian appears in the final
title rôle.

Thomas Watson and Co., in their Te-
Report, dated October 18th, 1884, say that
they received fortnight two public sales
last year—one on the 1st, when 1,554 cheats
were offered and 68 withdrawn, and one on the
12th, when 1,917 cheats were sold. Prices were
rather easier.

An inquest was held at the Tung Wah Hos-
pital yesterday before Mr. C. V. Creagh, Coroner,
and a jury, composed of Messrs. A. Sieba,
F. W. Hesemann, and E. E. Seifert, on the body of a Chi-
nese male adult, named Sz To Shing, who
fell from the window of a house in Nullah-lan
Wanchai, on the 18th instant. The deceased
was taken to the Hospital, where he died, on
the 20th instant, from injuries received. He
was hanging by a piece of string from the eaves
of a house and had apparently fallen into street.—After
hearing the evidence of two Chinese, the jury
returned a verdict of accidental death.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS'
PURIFIERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLY-ROOM,
AND
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFFITED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm A. S. WATSON and CO.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on General matters should be
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.
All letters for publication must be written on one
side of the paper only.

Advertisers whose names are not given for a fixed
period will be cautioned and threatened.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 23RD, 1886.

It would seem, from the accounts given in
the Shanghai papers, that affairs at Peking
are becoming involved in much confusion.
The quarrel with Russia, the difficulty with
Japan, and internal dissensions, combine to
complicate matters and bring on a most
dangerous crisis. The direction of affairs
would appear to be drifting into the hands
of the most reactionary of the nobles. It is
stated that the father of the Emperor has
lately taken a prominent part in the Imperial
Council and that to his influence, in great
part, is due the proceedings taken against
Cixi. It is notorious that Prince
Cixi holds strong anti-foreign views, and it
is probable that he has seized upon
the present juncture, when a quarrel with
a foreign state seemed unavoidable to
the other Chinese Ministers, to come for-
ward and throw his weight in the scale
against the acceptance of the treaty
concluded by Cixi. At present,
however, there seems to be nothing very definite
known with regard to the opinions
of the leading members of the Chinese
Government beyond the fact that the anti-
foreign party are strongly in the ascendant,
and that the rupture with Russia is
complete. The dispute with Japan, though still
an open question, is not likely, we think, to
lead to any complications, though if China
really means to try conclusions with Russia
she would act prudently by intimating to
the Japanese Government that she has re-
nounced all pretensions to the suzerainty of
the Loochow Islands and recognises the
Meikado as sovereign of the same. Other-
wise Japan might be disposed to pre-
serve that "benign" kind of neutrality
Russia is so apt to extort from countries en-
gaged in hostilities with her enemies. The
political outlook in the Far East is very
gloomy just at present, and it would be
unsafe to prophecy what a day might bring
forth. There is grave reason to fear that it
is hopeless to expect peace to continue much
longer.

The band of the 27th was in attendance and
performed the following programme under the
direction of Herr Werner:—

- 1. "Crown Diamonds."
- 2. "Neukloster."
- 3. "Bach's 'Battalia'."
- 4. "Bach's 'Toccata in F'."
- 5. "Kantze Leben."
- 6. "Gedecos."
- 7. "Polka."

Following are the details:—

- 1. Private Box, First Prize, \$3; Second, \$2.
- 2. Private Box, \$3; Second, \$2.
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- 257.

EXTRACTS.

BABY-BLESSINGS.

Bless the little nose!
Bless the little toes!
Bless the little eyebrows!
Bless the little nose!
Bless the little body!
Bless the little soul!
Bless baby altogether,
Long an ages roll!

By the light of Heaven
On dead baby-shoot!

Covetous of gold,
Gracious little head!

Rye sweet boutilles
Crown this pledge of love,

Till I sing the angel song—
In the realms above!

G. LINNELL'S BANKE.

and finally was seized by a disease of a most malignant type, known as lupoid—a malady closely related to cancer, which destroys every tissue with which it comes in contact while it is in active operation. The consequence was that "Tommy's nose was entirely destroyed, and apparently there was no hope that he would ever have another to come in contact with other men's noses."

Tommy, however, did not give up hope. About two years ago, when the disease was in its most malignant stage, and long after a chance of saving even a part of the original organ had gone by, he went to Belleyne Hospital for treatment. The progress of the disease was arrested, and Tommy recovered, but his face was woefully disfigured. In the most prominent part of his countenance there was a depression instead of a protuberance, and all that was left of his snivel was the openings of the nostrils. After the cure was effected, and the wounded part of the face healed up, a scar formed, and being of unusual size it contracted violently. The consequence of this contraction was made apparent in the eyelids, the lower lid being subjected to a turning out or inversion, which exposed the mucous membrane of the eye. "There is God!" Now appears an old man with a bengal flame. The pupils fall on the ground, but the angel begins to sing the clerical war-song. "They shall not have it, the beautiful soul of the child?" "Sir," called out the heben de schoune ziel der kinder." Satan is put to flight, and the children are saved. It would appear that the author of the piece was not unacquainted with the last scene of the second part of Goethe's "Faust."

A MODERN RELIGIOUS PLAY.

Very dull things still occur in Belgium. The *Presser* reports that at the Episcopal College at Poperinge, in Western Flanders, there was performed lately by the pupils before their parents a play, which was received with much applause. In the first act a pupil, accounted as a Freemason, is seen digging a grave in a cemetery, in which a coffin marked "Catholicon" is to be placed. The Belgian Minister of Public Instruction, dressed as Satan, aids him. In the second act the gravedigger appears as a teacher in a common school. A father, entering with four sons, asks how much will be paid to him for placing his sons in the school. The bargain is made, the teacher pays, and the father pockets the money. Other pupils are received in the same manner. Instruction begins by writing on the blackboard, "There is God!" Now appears an old man with a bengal flame. The pupils fall on the ground, but the angel begins to sing the clerical war-song. "They shall not have it, the beautiful soul of the child?" "Sir," called out the heben de schoune ziel der kinder." Satan is put to flight, and the children are saved. It would appear that the author of the piece was not unacquainted with the last scene of the second part of Goethe's "Faust."

LITTLE OLD WOMEN.

The British child would appear to be following in the footsteps of its transatlantic cousins. Especially the female British child arrogating to herself airs, and being granted privileges, which, to those having old-fashioned notions, appear in the last degree dreadful, and more men of the world seem to reflect, not creditably, upon the material relatives of those infant phenomena. It may be indeed—because many people in society, nowadays appear more desirous to accept fashion from the stage than to set fashion for the stage—it may be that recent exhibitions of immature maidens on the London stage may have had something to do with the airs and graces which little old women, at children's parties, have been of late giving themselves. A feeble desire on the part of mothers to do that which, while being perfectly correct according to our modern canons, may be deemed a trifla fault by the vulgar, may, in some degree, account for certain things which I have not regarded in an altogether favourable light. Be that as it may, the question has a physical as well as a social and moral aspect. In olden days the child was conveyed to the pantomime religiously swathed to coverings, which, when removed, displayed a little form dressed to the neck. Now the female child appears

as though destitute of pectoral decoration, and discards her little opera-cleak with all the grace of a duchess, combined with the jerkiness of a member of the demi-monde. I am not a medical man, but, from what I have seen within the last month, I should say that insufficient dressing in the presence of strangers has probably laid the seeds of disease in many a healthy body originally endowed with a healthy constitution. Let me add, however, that the female child appears to be identical in composition with its European prototype; while it is hardly to be surprised in baseness, evenness of texture, richness and delicacy of colour. A white variety, found at Amriti Bay, on the south-west coast, is described by its discoverer as "resembling the purest leaf sugar in colour and texture, working freely in any direction, and not liable to splinter." A third kind is of a bluish-white, with faint penicillings and streaks through it, of a darker tint of the same colour; it is of a soft, even, and perfectly homogeneous texture. A dove-coloured marble, with beautiful shadings, and a bluish-green marble, with white veins, are found in close proximity to each other near Dunedin. The value of most of these deposits is enhanced by the fact that they lie close to the shore, so that in some cases the marble could be lifted direct from the quarries to vessels lying in deep water along side, as is the case at the celebrated granite quarries at Lamorna.—*ibid.*

A LIFE'S ROMANCE.

The romantic vicissitudes of the early life of the Countess Solange du Kramer have once more become the talk of the Paris salons, and they are, indeed, as extraordinary that, used as materials for a novel, they would spoil the book by their lack of verisimilitude. One night in 1801 a little girl about one year old was deposited in the drawer of the Foundling Hospital at Brest. She was dressed with much finery, and a note attached to her skirt told that her name was Solange, and that she would be reclaimed by her father. The claim was never made, however, and in due time the child was transferred to the Orphan Asylum to be educated there. As she grew up she developed a most extraordinary beauty, but her intellect appeared to be very weak, and she suffered from frequent nervous fits. When she was twenty years old she was sent out into the streets to sell flowers, and her beauty and modesty attracted many people's goodwill, but she grew weaker and weaker, and at last apparently died. According to French custom, she was buried in an open casket, and, as it was winter and the soil was frozen, she was laid into the grave only covered by a thin layer of sand. During the night she awoke and, pushing the sand away, crept out from this grave. Not exactly understanding what had taken place, she was not very much frightened, but, in crossing the glass floor, she was suddenly stopped by the outcry "Qui vive!" and as she did not answer, the sentinel fired, and she fell to the ground. Brought into the guardhouse, the wound was found to be very slight, and she soon recovered, but her singular history and also her great beauty had made so deep an impression on a young lieutenant of the garrison (Kramer) that he determined to be her protector, and sent her to one of the most fashionable institutions in Paris. During the next ten years Kramer was greatly tossed about by the war, but, when, in 1818, he returned to Paris, and found Solange a full-grown woman, not only beautiful, but accomplished and spirited, with no more trace of intellectual weakness or nervous fits, he married her, and for several years the couple lived happily in Paris. Meanwhile investigations were made concerning the girl left in 1801 in the Foundling Hospital at Brest; and as these investigations were made by the Swedish Ambassador, and in a somewhat official manner, they attracted some attention. Captain Kramer heard about the affair, wrote to the Ambassador himself cause in state to bring Miss Kramer's formal acknowledgement from her father, the former General Bernadotte, afterwards King Charles XIV. of Sweden. Captain Kramer and his wife were immediately to Stockholm. They were ennobled, &c., and their son has just now been appointed Attaché to the Swedish Legation in Paris.

CURIOS SURGICAL OPERATION.
TRANSFORMING THE FINGER OF A MAN'S HAND INTO A NOSE.

The New York *Herald* of the 13th January contains the following wonderful story:

In one of the wards of Bellevue Hospital, lying prostrate on a cot with his left hand covering his face, a *Herald* reporter yesterday saw a patient who is there for the purpose of growing a new nose. His name is Thomas Coulter, and he is a New Jersey man by birth. In the hospital he is universally known as "Tommy." At the present time he is about twenty-two years old, and he is young and of splendid physique and excellent general health. When he was about ten years of age Tommy was struck by a stick in the hand of a companion, and the stick, which had provided him with a serious injury, being of a plumb-like texture, cut the skin of his nose, and the first phalanx of the bridge of the nose, and the first phalanx of the middle joint of the finger. The bone of the finger will correspond to the bridge of the nose, and the first phalanx to the middle joint of the finger. The surgeon, which would otherwise make a joint in the nose, will become stiff and hard, and a warty.

The doctor at Bellevue will advise.

The man at Bellevue has a brand-new nose.

The reporter, after visiting the patient and seeing with his own eyes the living evidence of such remarkable surgical skill, endeavoured to get the views of the surgeon in regard to the operation. They were extremely reticent, however, but only on the ground that it would be unseemly to talk in the regular journals on a matter so purely professional.

The foregoing facts were obtained from one who was present at the operation, and for proof of its success there is Tommy's growing nose in the first act to the right upon entering the lower floor of the new brick building at Bellevue Hospital.

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REPRODUCED.

about the 1st of November last, six weeks before the surgical operation which laid the foundation for the nose that is now growing in Tommy's face was performed, the first step toward the end to be attained was taken. The middle finger of the left hand was frozen by being put in a freezing mixture of ice and salt. Then the nail was removed. Nitric acid was applied to destroy the matrix of the nail so that no nail would grow. During all these preliminary operations the nail was carefully flagged not, and its determination was as firm as ever to have the new nose built. Importunity and endurance had triumphed, and on the afternoon of the 12th of December last just one month previous to the reporter's visit to Tommy's couch the operation was performed. First of all the subject was placed under the influence of nitric acid applied to the nail, and the skin was then removed from the end of the finger to about the origin of the nail—the frozen nailless finger already described. Two flaps were raised from the palmar surface of the finger and a silver wire armed with a needle at either end was passed through the end of the finger. Two flaps were also raised from the face on either side of the opening of the nose, and then the end of the finger was placed in a pocket made in the skin where the nose formerly had been. The raw surfaces of the flaps of the finger were then stitched to the raw surfaces of the flaps of the face.

At this stage of the operation, owing to the palm of the hand being placed over the mouth and the trickling of blood into the windpipe, breathing was stopped. The patient became black in the face, and death was imminent. The operating surgeon, with wonderful coolness, at once opened the larynx and inserted a tracheotomy tube—then the patient began breathing again, his life being saved by the judgment and skill displayed in the application of artificial respiration. The necessary raising of the hand in order to perform tracheotomy resulted in tearing some of the stitches, which were then replaced and the surgical part of the operation was complete. It only remained to bind up the wound air-tight and stationary. The result of this forcing must be obvious. The fresh, lovable, ingenuous child, sung about by our poets, and beloved in our households, will cease to exist, and its stead will be presented a growth unpleasant to contemplate, and impossible to sympathise with. In place of children, mothers will present us with little old women.—*ibid.*

A TYPICAL IRISH FARMHOUSE.

In vain you look in an Irish farmhouse for specimens of the quadrangular straw-yard surrounding buildings, which distinguish most English farms. Except on the few large holdings there are no straw-yards at all, and no farm premises beyond the small thatched houses or hovels, which are here honoured with the designation of barns, cow-houses, and stables, usually joined on to the farmer's dwelling-house, with mire heaps just outside the doors. The one or two cows and their calves on each holding are in the field all winter—a treatment which the mildness of the climate renders possible, though the loss in the meat-producing capability of the country from this exposure must be enormous. The calves will cease to exist, and its stead will be presented a growth unpleasant to contemplate, and impossible to sympathise with. In place of children, mothers will present us with little old women.—*ibid.*

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by C. H. M. on 22ND MAR., 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 pds., per piece \$2.05 to 2.70

Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 24, per 400 lbs. \$12.50 to 111.50

Cotton Yarn, 22 to 32, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 24 to 32, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 26 to 34, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 28 to 36, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 30 to 38, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 32 to 40, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 34 to 42, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 36 to 44, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 38 to 46, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 40 to 48, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 42 to 50, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 44 to 52, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 46 to 54, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 48 to 56, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 50 to 58, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 52 to 60, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 54 to 62, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 56 to 64, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 58 to 66, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 60 to 68, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 62 to 70, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 64 to 72, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 66 to 74, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 68 to 76, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Yarn, 70 to 78, per 400 lbs. \$12.00 to 122.00

Cotton Y